# PARFIELD HERALD.

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#### THE WEONG SIDE OF THE CURVE AN EN EPHINEER S STORY.

Among the many incidence that desing the mie rebellion were connected with One radacy is the one I will relate to the one i 1861, having been d in the rate 1861, having been detained by business in the town of Cumberland, I

was at just about to start for Wheeling, when t learned by a dispatch that the road was occupied below Harper's Ferry by a force of rebels, and therefore no train can

This proved to be true in reference to dinary trains, but a "special" with which was the Hon. Mr. Pierpont and a tew other notabilities, had passed before the revels out the track, and was therefore approaching. Or inquicy, I found the engineer of ing. Or inquiry, I tound the engineer of the coming train had been one of my own chains ere I had discarded engine driving for a more profitable business. My friend Joe M——— was a cool, bold, skillful engage of the cool, bold and the cool of the gineer, and as generous as reckless or dan-

As I expected, I no sooner saw him and stated my wish to go up the road, than he awore that special or no special, I should ride with bias, if for nothing but to see the fast time his engine "Windfire" could make.

As we deshed rapidly along and went through Black Oak Bottom, a couple of ill-looking fellows in citizens dress fired at the engineer, but doing no dama; e, merely provoked a laugh of decision from him for the want of marksmanship. Charriving at Oakland Md, we were agreembly surprised by receiving a telegram informing us a party of rebels were making great basic to reach the railway at a point many miles ahead of us. Also, they seemed to know who the special contained, and would therefore use all endeavors to capture or kal as.

There was but one car behind the engine
and in it was briefly discussed the question

to go or stay, while Joe was having the tender refilled with wood and water. Mr. Pierpont's busines was too urgent to admit of any possible delay; two or three others concluded to risk the trip, and I-

would have more than he could do. I told him, however, to conside, me his fireman for the rest of the trip, as he was best as Secondly—To solemnly declare that deligates the instructed—

First—To cast the vote of this State as a unit, and Secondly—To solemnly declare that quainted with the road, so without any more ado I doffed my coat. We jumped on and away we went, past handers, through withernesses of stanted bushes, up grade and down bill, at a speed rarely equalled. Our light train made firing an easy task for ne, and i had frequent leisure to scan the which we skirted | Joe was sitting as usual with him, with his lett hand on the throttle lever, and his body half out to eside window of the weab that he might better sean the

A low miles south of the famous Cheat river bridge is a deep gorge, with precipi-

It is susped like an hour glas, wide at each end, but tapering each vay towards e middle. The track runs for quite a distance along one side of the gorge in her a v abrupt turn arross the chase

track on the apposite side for the great

We were pitching along with that preuding rocking bounding totion, so differ at from the jar of ordinary fast speed. As we swep: Textes, 26; Peanesses, 36; Vermont 16; to the goods around the side of a aill that Vergion, 36; Wisconsin, 28; West plance, enough to anke us one in the appropriate tainking from it a mid not in a may what

We were within a mile of them when we to shout came simultaneously from both of us -- "the wrong side of the curve!" gorge. Our single brakesman, seeing the signalled "off brakes," Joe gusta Constitutionalist. meanwhile opened the throttle to its widest extent as we dashed down the grade at a positively frightful velocity. As we neared them, a party of them huddled together near the track. I seized a light stick of sectional; that the first, called by the wood, intending, if possible to hurt "some-We were going altogether too swift to fear their taking aim at us; and for that matter, suppose they considered our destruction such a certainty that firing at us would be needless. I was poising the big stick of wood, and guessing at the rate of speed-I've had some practice in throwing parcels from trains in motion-when Joe suddenly pulled the whistle rope The hoarse shrick seemed to startle them for an instant; they huddled closer together, and I tossed the stick outwards and downwards. I had bare'y time to see it crash through a g up with the force of a thundertolt, when, with a jarring plunge, the wheels on one side struck the naked ties. That part of the though it is not known, that the Presi-trouble we had feared but little, as the impetus of the engine was almost sure to make t mount the track again. On the track again, but a few yards shead of us was the formidable barricade, and beyond that the yawning chasm. Joe was standing up now with his eyes blazing, still holding the throttle wide open, as he braced himself for the shock. I had grasped the break-rod of the

wood Crash!-my hold didn't avail me, there, that perhaps the presence of late this very matter.-Memphis Appeal. wood Crash!—my hold didn't avail me, and I was pitched head over heels against the fire box, and laid flat on my back on the foot board or floor of the engine.

Joe was as suddenly jerked half way mound, his back striking a little door in the little of the stood, breaking the door

and solvering the glass to atoms. But we little rebels, as they are called, should we work on the track, and thundering over invade Pennsylvania again, they will do greater in advance.

We ware on the track, and thundering over \$50° All transient advertisements to be the garge. Joe's spirits rose with the oc Extracting himself almost as suddenly as he had been deposited in the little glass door, he jerked a tin flock from his pocket, sprang to the top of the tender, and ing himself for a parameter with his face to wards the rebest he should "good live, and made them a low bow, and took periodly regulaless of the white pa smoke, as one after another discharged the piece at him, as he afterwards explains the engine made too mach noise for him hear the bullets, as they didn't seem to

hitting any body.

After having, in spite of sore bones, pe formed a jig he had extemporized for occasion for the express edification of th rebs. Joe des ended from his perch, and de liberately shurring off steam stopped

We were still in sight of them, though a a tolerably safe distance, and now I saw group of them standing near several men who had been wounded, perhaps some kille by that "repressible" stick of wood.

Our damages were a few brulses care but no serious harts. Our engine suffer the loss of the pilot, or cow-catcher at head light, the front of the smoke \( \) x w stove in, besides sandry dents and bruis-on the bruss eastings of the cylinders; be was, for running purposes, absolutely uninjured, the rebels having piled the log-squarely across the top of the track, the point of the cow killer had gone under then and though broken by the shock, had raised them sufficiently to keep them from under the wheels, while the engine dashed them

right and left into the gorge.

The rebels seeing us stop, started in pur suit, but as we found to thing serious to im pede our fur her progress, and, as in the case, distance lends enchantment to the view." we were off again in high spirits and without further adventure worth re counting, arrived safely at our destination to have acquired sovereign container for rebel bullets, was shot dead sometime after while running a government engine near

### The National Convention.

THE VIRGINIA PROPOSITION. At a convocation of the the old State well if it's not too egotistical to ear so I central committees in Virginia in 1850, had run risks on railways too often to back lately held in Richmond for the purpose

up the poor tellow, but time was precious just then, so leaving him in care of the gen themen who had accompanied us, he started tion of our people. This is, in effect, directly toward me, asking me to come and the proposition that delegates be in-

Secondly-To solemnly declare that Georgia "claims representation in the Federal government on the basis of the Constitutional requisitions and qualification alone, and in repudiation of all proscriptive test oaths.

In considering the first of these sug gestions it should be borne in mind that the full number of delegates, North and South, will be 1,136 as follows-

Alabama, 28; Arkansas, 16; Califorma, 16; Connecticut, 20; Delaware, 8; Florida, 8; Georgia, 32; Illinois, 56; Ladiana, 48; Iowa, 28; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 40; Louisiana, 24; Maine, 4; Mar land, 24; Massachusetts, 44; as M. Ision, 21; New Hampshire, 16; Now York, 129 Source Characters, 32; Novacta, 8; Onio, 30: O.go, 8; Pennsylvania, 100; Rook Land, 12; South Carolina, 20; 4; 19st of Columnia, 4; Idaho, (territory) 1; Montana, (territy) 4; Nobraska,

ourse was the sharpest—before reaching the gorge—were several more tagging fu.

As to the second branch of the Virginia proposition not a word need be riously at a rad, one end of which seemed said. There is not a citizen of any of the gentlemen who made and put to baille them as they pulled it outwards, respectability in all Gorgia, we fancy, discovered them, and as we restired them. Oath Congressional Representation. who will aver himself in favor of Test Virginia has done a many a good thing miserable fools were pulling out the inside before but this is one of her noblest rail instead of the outside. In the latter counsels that if we go into Convention, ease nothing could have saved us from run- we go claiming the time-honored right of Representation on the basis of the danger—I suppose from habit—was com reneing to tighten the brake, but a look stood and enjoy d by our fathers.—Au-

> The indications now are that both the Pinladelphia Conventions will be Washington Committee and by certain members of Congress, will be composed exclusively of Northern and Western men; and the latter, called by Gov. Hamilton and others, is intended to be sectional, for it is confined to Southern loyalists. The only thing that could give a national character to the Convention first named, would be a representation in it of Southern loyalists, for we take it for granted that those politicians who are now preparing to send delegates will not be admitted It is supposed, are well aware that any association be tween him and Northern copperheads and Southern secessionists would at once be futal to him .- Echange.

"traitors and rebels," in their city, is more than Philadelphians may be able to stand.

We protest against mob law. We had too much of it during the rebellion. invade Pennsylvania again, they will do so without arms, and will be harmless They will not remain there long, for they will not be admitted to seats in the Convention, and will return with changed law. countenances.-1b.

The Richmond Enquirer declares that f the Southern people go into that Con ention and submit to the test-oath proision, they will be "disgraced and ruind torever " It quotes from the call for e Convention, from Raymond and thers, and at last as follows from Mr.

Seward's Tammany letter, to show that

he Convention will be a test-oath bo-"I desire that each of the two Houses of Congress will apply the constitutional est, with all the improvements of legision upon it, and thus admit those ates and representative who are loyal, and reject only those against whom the rime of disloyalty shall be established."

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Judge Hughes, of Indiana, addressed he following letter to Gov. Morton It is a sensible and seasonable admoni-

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, Gov. Morron: The proposed Phila delphia Convention tends to the absorption by the Democratic party of the Con servative Union men of the North, I am not at present ready for such a fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic party first retire its conspicuous antiwar leaders, and let sufficient time relapse for the grass to grow on the graves of layers of gutta percha, so as to form the heroic dead. For the present I ad. core half an inch thick; this, again to the heroic dead. vise all Union men to remain steadfast in their own organization, hoping that its dissensions may yet be healed, and to keep aloof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the regnfar Democratic ticket in Indiana, I out because there was danger ahead, while the rest concluded to stay contributed to the following proposition and is and is arised by the following proposition and is an in the following proposition and is an interest to the following proposition and interest to the following propo to the Radicals by returning to power men who incited resistance to laws made to fill up the ranks of the army, justify. I speak only for myself, and no other is responsible for this communication.

### POSTPONED.

JAMES HUGHE

We are glad to observe that the meeting of our citizens, called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the convention at Philadelphia, has been time, the despatch of that hour will postponed to the 26th instant, for this will give time for the formation of those trons in New York of that day's busi "SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS" hat are generally so fraught with wisdom in M. being 10 A. M. this side, the tele political affairs.

We notice that in the local call pub lished, "the adherents of President Johnson, in this Congressional District," are designated as those addressed and Micros v. 28; Micmesota, 12; Missouri, delegates. We yield to no one monr appreciation of what President Johnson has done in saving the country from the overwhelming rule and destructive purposes of the i sensate, hate-animated Texas, 20; Peanessee, 36; Vermont 16; one in our confidence in his statesmanship; we will go as far as any in giving his administration and measures a hearty support; but we must oppose, with all ry) 4; Mortana, (territy) 4; Norraska,
There en the straight track, i.e., a the
near end of the gorge, a lot of term in grey
uniform were hastily piling up some old dies,
logs, etc. wille at the point where the

ry) 4; Mortana, (territy) 4; Norraska,
try) 4; Norra the power we can muster, the presence part in its proceedings Conditions in forth the calt for this Convention, in the following plain language:

"THE SOUTH SHOULD NOT SEND MEN ious by Prominence in secession, ed and tried or let go. "THE BEST THING IT CAN GO IS TO PUT FORWARD AS ITS POLITICAL LEADERS THE MEN WHO ARE FITTING REPRESEN-TATIVES OF THE EXISTING UNION SEN-TIMENT OF THAT SECTION."

These are the terms, citizens of this these are the conditions imposed upon all delegates. Condidions that will South-including this Congressional dis-

Mr. Johnson may possibly desire the South to be represented in this Conven tion, as the best means as yet available for laving the foundation of a great National Conservative party. From his must be over \$30,000,000. Fully onestand-point, he might take that view, third must have been destroyed.' but we have reasons for questioning the nation, for we have just seen the dispatch of Judge Hughes, of Indiana, against the Convention, which has significance, from the fact that he is known to be in the confidence of the President, Customs at Vicksburg, Miss; Andrew A Philadelphia newspaper warns to such extent as to be regarded as retender the instant I threw the stick of Southern delegates to the Convention flecting the views of Mr. Johnson in United States at Charleston.

From all the recent atterances those who inaugurated, and will dire and control the action of the convention no doubt now remains, that an endor tion of the principles enunciated as t basis of action in that convention w commit all who participate in any w in its deliberations, to the recognic and support of the aboninable test on

We purposely omit any thing mo than an allusion to other very question ble propositions enunciated in the 'ca for the convention, as we think my more harm than good is likely to are from their discussion. But every it cation now points irresistibly to conclusion that membership in the co vention, and adherence to the par can be secured only by the recognit of the constitutionality and legality the Test Oath Law. The ambigu which characterized the phraseology the committee in their original call, or hinted darkly at such a construction. the more outspoken utterances of prime movers of the organization is cate but too clearly that the New tional Union Party are willing to sw. low this "ison clad oath," - Lynchba (Va.) Daily News.

THE CABLE-TELEGRAMS FROM ROPE .-- A week will probably demine whether the general confider entertained that the effort now bei made to lay the cable is to be re

A few facts we condense from ons statements in our exchanges. present cable differs from the old one or two particulars. The conduct in this is composed of seven coppe wires--six around one-each wire ser rated and imbedded in a chemical copound, and the whole surrounded layers of gutta percha, so as to forma still further protected by ten iron wirk each covered with five strands of M nilla yarn-the wires being laid spiraly around the core.

as the importance of the news may

large margin for the reception of news for the morning and evening journals The reports will be prepared respective ly in London and Liverpool at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. As 3 A. M. London time is equal to 10 P. M. New York arrive in time for the morning publecaness in Liverpool, and the English 3 P. arams will be in time for the afternoon

All his will be wonderful-provided the cable shall be successfully laid.

JEFF. DAVIS AND GREELEY -- The following correspondence is published in Waukegan, Illinois:

WAUKEGAN, ILL., June 24. To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York: DEAR SIR: I would respectfully ask if it be true that you have offered to go Jeff. Davis' bail for his release? Also, if the above be true, why you did not try to obtain bail for Wirz, keeper of Jeff. Davis' slanghter pen ? I ask these questions, not from impertinence or idle curiosity, but for the purpose of obtaining your views on so important a point. In the meantime I remain

Very respectfully yours, [Signed] J. WILSON, JR.

ANSWER Yes, sir; I would bail Davis, or you, or any other culprit that the Government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying his WHO HAVE MADE THEMSELVES OBNOX- just and legal demand that he be arraign-

> Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY. To Mr. J. Wilson, Jr., Wankegan. \*\*\*

The Portland Press says: "Our estimate of yesterday, that the number of Congressional district, upon which you buildings destroyed was 1500 we are are expected to be represented in that satisfied is too low. We think it will Convention, and none other. No one come nearer 1800; and 3000 families, can read the text of the Call in connec- embracing 10,000 to 12,000 persons, tion with the platform of the National rendered homeless. The amount of Union Club at Washington, from which losses will aggregate to upward of \$10. it emanated, without admitting that 000,000. Some persons set it as high as \$15,000,090. We learn of insurance to the amount of upward of \$5,000. exclude the representative men of the 000." The Portland Argus says: "It is estimated that about 2000 buildings were burned, and property destroyed to the emount of \$12,000,000, which is probably insured for about one-half. The State valuation of the city was \$28,000,000, and the real valuation

> WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Senate has confirmed Henry Stansbury to be Attorney General of the United States. and John A. Cline to be Collector of McDowell to be Assistant Treasurer of

#### Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 21 .- The Scotia with Liverpool dates to the 15th has arrived. The Great Eastern is baying out the At-lantic Telegraph cable. The last reports from her are that 135 miles have been laid. Signals period throughout.

The Paris Monteur of the 14th says ne-

gotiations are still pending, and the best feeling prevailed between Prussia and France, but later advices seem to indicate that the war will continue. The Prussians occupied Prague, and are

still advancing. Benedick's army is reorganized, and is 160,000 strong exclusive of cavalry and ar-

The Prussians under Manteroff attacked the Bavarians near Kessenenez. The latter defended the position two hours, and retreated to take position on main Bayarian Commander Zoller was killed.

The Vienna Press, of the 14th, says that the proposed mediation of Napoleon is ended for the present and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved to fight to maintain her position as a great power.
The London Times declares that England

cannot follow Napoleon in an intervention calculated to aggravate present evils. The Moscow Gara : says that Russia does not want a change in European boundaries and cannot submit to the dictatorshid

Russia is despatching troops to the Sile-

sian frontier.
Notwickstanding a French fleet has gone o Venice, Italy persists in advancing towards Vienna.

### Congressional.

Washington, July 24 .- The President o day signed joint resolution admitting the Tennessee Representatives, but says the preamble contains statements, some of which are assumed; while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion.

It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective flouses, the Executive or the

States.

He farther says "the right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of qualifications of its own members is unsubted, and that his approval or disaproval of the resolution could not, in the slightest degree, increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred on two branches of Congress, but expostly desiring to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress to the admission of the loyal Sentiors and Representations from Toron and Representation from Toron and tors and Representatives from Tennessee, The company have established a netwithstanding the anomalous character of tariff of charges- forty words, fron the proceedings, he offixed his signature London to New York costing to the resolution; at the same fine his approval is not to be construed as an acceptable about \$1,700 per weekler to be about \$1,700 per weekler to be about \$1,700 per weekler to be about \$1,000 per weekler to be about \$1

among them he states there is reason to beamong them he states there is reason to be-from approving the Bismark programme, lieve that the Tennessee Legislature has not, which does not directly aim at annexation,

Subsequently the Committee on Elections of the petty ores he wishes to form into a reported favorably on credentials of Ten- seperate union under his protectorate. nessee members, and on invitation to come forward to be sworn, Maynard, Taylor and hinted that were this Government hard Stokes appeared and took the oath. was followed by much applause. The new

Speaker and others.

The Senate adopted a amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, increasing the salary of memoers of Congress to five housand dollars per year.

matter.

#### Mission to Hague. Washington, July 24 .- Gen. Sickles has declined the mission to Hague and Gen. gets and words he is positively beginn Dix has been nominated for the position.

PHILADELPHI: t, July 24 .- Four cases of New York, July 24.—The Board of strictly national States. Health reports only two cases of cholera to-day and three in Brooklyn -- two falal.

# From Europe.

The Great Eastern' had laid nearly three hundred miles of the cable up to the evening of 15th, and was progressing favorably.

Nothing further has transpired about the

peace negotiations between Napoleon and the contending Powers. The Prussians defeated the Federals in s sanguinary conflict at Aschaffenbuag, and marched towards Frankfort, which was

vacuated by the Federals, The Diet had removed to Augustinburg. Prussian headquarters at Brunn, Austria, It is reported that the Prussians have occu-

The London Times thinks the Prussians would be before Vienna by the 17th, and denbis the Austrians can withstand the victories of the Programs. Cialdini has occupied Padna and Vicenzea,

towns on the railroad to Venice.
It is declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg that Russia has no present intention to abandon her neutral attitude and will not, excepting a foreign power shall intervene, in the affairs of Germany,

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- A board of officers has been appointed by the Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs for the purpose of rethe Bureau, to meet the requirements of Tillson, Sprague and Gregory constitute

# From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 .- The building for the accompdation of the National Union Convention is being constructed on the cor-ner of Broad and Wallace streets. It will he of monstrous size. Three cases of cholera reported to-day.

New York, July 25 .- Cholera decreasing -- supposed to be on account of favorable weather. Railroad Bridge Dest royed.

Cholera.

BATTIMORE, July 26 .- The great railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Havre deGrace, was destroyed by a tornado last night. Loss one million dollars.

### Foreign.

As many of our readers may be in the same difficulty under which we labor our-selves, viz: of not knowing what Prussia wishes to have the world consider as the cause why she went to war, we take pleasure in publishing the

PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO. The following is the full text of the official statement as to the policy of Prussia in takes promulgated by the press in judging the present political situation, and to remove the uncertainty and disquiet thereby excited in the public mind, we (the official Staatsenzeiger of July 13) are empowered to make the following declaration:

The treaty obligations existing between Prussia and Italy render it impossible to conclude an armistice or a peace with Austria without the mutual consent of bo.h States. These obligations could not but prevent Italy from acceding to the one-sid-ed desire of Austria for peace, expressed solely for that purpose, by the acceptance of Venetia as a gift, and from terminating the Italian participation in the war.

Europe knows that no sordid desire of conquest is the metive of Prussia in the great contest into which s'ie has been forced by Austria and her federal allies. What Prussia wishes to conquer subserves the highest national aims, regards the noblest national possessions. We demand for ourselves only guarantees for the territorial security of our future. But for Germany we require the establishment of political unity, at least among the majority of German races and States, to put an end to the unworthy condition of affairs within her boundaries, which has so long depressed and humiliated the reputation and power of the mission the majority of patriotic German princes are upon the side of Prussia. Our people, however, sacrifice blood and treasure for this lofty task, and our sons in the army, under the leadership of their royal master, are inspired by the sucredness of the great contest like our fathers in 1818

Wherever our troops penetrate into the enemy's country they afford a striking proof how strongly, as bearers of European civilization, they are imbued with the con-sciousness that they do not made war upon the peoples, but only against the Governmnets which have in vain endeavored to incie their subjects to blind hatred against their lofty mission, well know how to con-quer and to die far its attainment.

BISMARK MAY INVOKE THE BEVOLUTION.

For the present, at least, the Emperor tenor of the memorable letter he wrote to M. Drouyn de L'Huys on the eve of the war. cated Press Committee have arranged is it to be considered as committing for two daily reports, of not less than him to all the statements of the preamble, have lately given the contine ntal Governments words and a many of the statements of the preamble, have lately given the contine ntal Governments words and a many of the statements of the preamble, have lately given the contine ntal Governments words and a many of the statements of the preamble, have lately given the contine ntal Governments words and a many of the statements of the preamble, have lately given the contine ntal Governments of the preamble ntal Governments of ratified the late amendment passed by Con- but divides the military forces of the minor The difference of time between Loudon and New York is about five hours in favor of the latter, and will allow a large was greeted with devisive laughter by the Radicals and with applause by the Democrats.

> In one of my precious letters it has been members received the congratulations of the Speaker and others.
>
> The new be embraced by it, and rendered over members received the congratulations of the struction of Italy in the proposed alliance. housand dollars per year.
>
> The Senate did not take up the Tennessee has hitherto elicited is to accelerate the march of the victorious army upon Olmntz and to cause the dismemberment of the ancient empire to be received among the avowed objects of Count Bismark. By his intimate that if more severe measures were employed against him he would not scruple to call the dissatisfied nationalities of the Kaiser to arms to realize their oft-expresscholera reported to-day by the Board of ed, but still chimerical, wish of breaking up the realm into a number of seperate and

This scheme involves so complete a revulsion in continental affairs, that even a Bismark, daring any lucky as he ever is, would hesitate to take it in hand without the most imperative reasons. I really believe that the last communications from Paris must have been rather disquieting, or we should not have seen General Klapka and other Magyar exiles, famous among their country-men, treading the streets of Berlin at this moment, and preparing to form a Hungarilogion under Prussian auspices. As thousands of their countrymen have been made prisoners of war, men will not be waut-

ing.
The official Berlin Gazette has a short statement to the effect that Italy, having engaged by treaty not to conclude peace with Austria except with the consent of Prussia, cannot avail herself of any over-tures relating to the cession of Venetia. Perhaps not, but, though Italy may continue the war, her operations may fortunately fail to embarrass the enemy, now that so little is to be attained by them. - Cor. Londen Times.

### The Old Merchants of New York.

Under the pseudonum of Walter Barrett, a veteran clerk in a large mercan tile house of this city, has been publishing his reminiscences of the more prominent merchants of New York, whom he has known either personally vising regulations for the government of or by reputation. The fourth volume the recent act of Congress, extending the Mr. Barrett could never have a living of the series is just issued by Carleton. merely as a writer. His style is that of a fluent gossippy talker, much of the life and interest of whose narratives is lost in the effort to put them in a shape for the printer. Yet his book has in it a host of facts which will be read with interest by New Yorkers. He has evi dently heard a good share of the mercantile gossip of the last thirty or forty years, and has a wonderful memory of names and dates.

Taking his book for what it is-that is, as deatitute of literary merit, but as containing much interesting gossip-we make a few extracts:

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

became the great merchant and sent his ships to India. What a row he kicked up in this city in 1808! It was at a time when the embarge of Mr. Jefferson was in full blast. Not an oyster boat was allowed to go outside of Sandy Hook. Every merchant did the best he knew how under the circumstances. Fancy the astonishment of the shipowners of this city, who had ships lying n the docks rotting and idle, when they took up the Commercial Advertiser

of August 13, 1808, and read . "Yesterday the ship Beaver, Captain Galloway, sailed for China."

There was at this time eighty thousand people in this city, and good old Marinus Willet was Mayor, and his granfather had been the first Mayor of New York before him in 1662, nearly two hundreds years ago. Every one knew that the ship Beaver was built and ownby John Jacob Astor.

There was trouble among the merchants and ship owners when it became known that the ship of Mr. Astor had actually gone to sea on a long India voyage. Why should he be favored and no one else? Finally it was ascortained that John Jacob was too smart for ordinary merchants. He had obtained special permission from the President of the United States for his ship Beaver, navigated by thirty seamen, to proceed on a voyage to Canton, for the ortensi ble object of carrying home to China a

great Mandarin of China. John Jacob Astor had picked up a Chinaman in the Park, got up the story, got the Presidential permit, and his ship to sea before the other merchants smelt

A rival house then wrote a letter to the President (Jefferson), and told him that the great Chinese personage was no Mandarin-that he was not even a Hong merchant, or a licensed security merchant-that he was only a common Chinese dock loafer and that he had been smuggled out of China. It was stated that his departure from China was contrary to the laws of that country; that when he arrived in China he would be put ashore privately from the Beaver. and very likely his obscurity and low condition of life might afford him his only chance of avoiding a summary erument had been surprised at giving this permit by the representatives of Mr. Astor, that the error could be corrected. and that the transaction could be vindicated and the honor of the administration be matained by arresting Astor' and

putting him through a course of sprouts. It is not likely that a Secretary of ate, in the time of Jefferson could have pense of some petty potentates. The rest had his hands greased. At any rate, it is well known that Mr. Secretary of State Madison was a friend of Astor's. for he furnished him with copies of the This pressed by Franco a similar project might letters and the names of his mercantile new be embraced by it, and rendered even more calumniators.—New York Exening calumniators .- New York Evening

# Some Light on "Loyal."

Ex4Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, who returned not long since from Washington where he had some conference with President Johnson, gives his views of the political situation, as thus derived, in a late number of his paper, the Raleigh Standard. After opposing the move of the "loyal unionists"-Botts. Underwood, Jack Hamilton, et. als .-- he goes on to define the President's policy as follows :

The President is firm in his determination to maintain his policy. But he is equally firm in the opinion that his policy ought to be carried out by loyal men, and we know that he feels embarrassed and grieved at the change which has taken place in the so-called Southern States since May last. He feels that those who control affairs in those States should so act as

to sustain and strengthen him, and not say and do things which are calculated, whether so intended or not, to aid those with whom he is contendng for the admission of the States on a loyal basis, without any further amendments of the Constitution. He still holds that if there be but five thousand loyal men in a State, to them should be specially confided the work of restoration; that these loyal men should constitute a nucleus around whom others should rally; that in this way, and in this way only, can the whole lump be leavened, and the States be placed in a condition. when presented to Congress for admission, to make their claims on that body irresistible. While he would be glad to see all who engaged deliberately in the war acknowledge their mistake, and pledge themselves for the future, and show it by their acts, to be unconditionally submissive to the national authority, yet his sympathies are chiefly and warmly with the Union men, and he looks to them as leading actors in the work of restora-

tion Now "the so-called Southern States" in the above is good. And then mark what meaning Mr. Holden-fresh from Washington "interviewe." cribes to the word "loyal" With him it means ability to take the Test Oath, and that, after all said and done, is just exactly the Northern interpretation of the term .- Augusta Constitutionalist.

He commenced advertising early. It was long after this date before he supply Buffalo with gas.